

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Wed Sep 21 00:18:15 1994
From: djw@unlinfo.unl.edu (daniel wright)
Message-Id: <9409202323.AA25518@unlinfo.unl.edu>
Subject: 'ole smokey!
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 1994 18:23:36 -0500 (CDT)

Hello to all!

I recently purchased a small craft anchor that evidently belonged to someone who smoked. I make NO moral judgements about smoking versus non-smoking. However the rig REEKS of smoke and it's a stinkin' up the shack! Question: is there any way to rid the beast of it's odor?? Besides dumping it overboard...;-)...??
tnx es 73 de Dan -- WA0JRD or djw@unlinfo.unl.edu

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 02:30:55 1994
From: bamodena@csemail
Message-Id: <9409200520.AA107622@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu>
Subject: Re: code tape...w3cve
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 1:20:11 EDT

>
> Would a current callsign record do?
>
> Call-Sign: W3CVE Class: ADVANCED
> Real Name: CONAN W B BARGER Birthday: SEP 13, 1907
> Mailing Address: 6612 FOSTER ST, DISTRICT HEIGHTS, MD 20028
> Valid From: JUN 15, 1984 To: JUN 15, 1994
> -H. KB6OWB

Well, in 1961, he lived at 7512 Foster street...I'll bet that guy has a "boatanchor story" or two to tell...usually the case for guys who've been in the game since the beginning of the Stone Age. :^)

73/Steve/AB4EL

From tech@cs.athabascau.ca Tue Sep 20 12:48:19 1994
Message-Id: <m0qn7wi-00029oC@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 10:21 MDT
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken)
Subject: code tape...w3cve

well if not stone age then perhaps galena age?

Richard Loken VE6BSV, Systems Programmer - VMS : "...underneath those
Athabasca University : tuques we wear, our heads

Athabasca, Alberta Canada : are naked!"
** tech@cs.athabascau.ca ** : - Aurthor Black

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 18:09:33 1994
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 1994 13:19:12 -0400 (EDT)
From: Ted Morris <morris@ucunix.san.uc.EDU>
Subject: FT208R manual
Message-Id: <199409201719.NAA10460@ucunix.san.uc.edu>

Sorry to take the group's bandwidth, but lost the name of the fellow who wanted me to copy the Yaesu FT208R manual for him. I've got it and will mail it free, what more could you want--well, maybe that name, and an address would be nice...

Ted Morris, WB8VNV
morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Wed Sep 21 05:33:27 1994
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 15:44:24 HST
From: jeffrey@math.hawaii.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Message-Id: <9409210144.AA01087@kahuna.math.hawaii.edu>
Subject: GMDSS To Replace Code At Sea - Part 3

Here's Part 3 of ``GMDSS to Replace Code At Sea''. Part 4 follows tomorrow; Part 5 on Thursday.

Jeff NH6IL

*****Begin Included Article*****

CURRENT

System:

ship-to-ship

Equipment Determined:

by ship size

Communications Range:

nominal (150 to 200 miles)

Communications Quality:

depends on propagation

Watch Requirements:

manual watch

Radio Operator:

Morse code skilled radio

tons

Communications Requirements:

different requirements

The Part 80 Maritime Service rules specify the radio operator, the

procedures, and the equipment carriage requirements aboard U.S. vessels.

These regulations are based on the international and the domestic requirements of the 1974 SOLAS Convention and the U.S. Communications Act.

Just What Is The GMDSS?

Basically, it is a sophisticated ship-to-shore alerting system with ship-to-ship capability. Actually, it is made up of several communications systems, some of which have been in operation for many years. The COSPAS-SARSAT satellite system, which has been in operation since 1982, provides distress alerting using a 406 MHz emergency position-indicating radio beacon (commonly referred to as an EPIRB). This radio beacon automatically gives the ship's position and must be able to float free if the ship sinks.

COSPAS-SARSAT is a joint international satellite-based search and rescue (SAR) system established in Canada, France, the former USSR, and the United States to locate emergency radiobeacons transmitting on 121.5 and 406 MHz. The U.S. satellites in this system also receive on 243 MHz. The International Maritime Satellite Organization's (INMARSAT) maritime mobile satellite system has also been in operation since 1982 and forms a major component for distress alerting and communications. In addition to the satellites, new automated terrestrial data systems and existing systems are combined into one overall communications system which makes up the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

The GMDSS will provide for new digital selective calling (DSC) services on the high frequency (HF), the medium frequency (MF), or the very high frequency (VHF) bands, depending upon the ship in distress. These new DSC services will be used for ship-to-ship, ship-to-shore, and shore-to-ship automatic alerting, while existing terrestrial HF, MF, and VHF radiotelephony equipment provides distress, urgent, and safety related communications.

The GMDSS will enhance search and rescue operations at sea through the use of the new 9 GHz search and rescue transponder (SART). Finally, it will create a global network for the dissemination of maritime safety information (MSI) using three systems: NAVTEX, INMARSAT enhanced group calling (EGC), and HF narrow-band direct-printing (NBDP) radiotelegraphy. Manual Morse code-which the FCC refers to as "outmoded"-is not part of GMDSS at all.

The two most notable features of the system are that it is based on sea areas of operation and it offers multiple communications options. The first of these features, sea area basing, divides the seas into four communications areas (see Table 1).

*****End Included Article*****

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 15:06:10 1994

Message-Id: <m0qn89z-00029oC@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>

Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 10:35 MDT

From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken)

Subject: how do you report you rig's power these days?

I was working KS0L last night and he said (sort of):

rig hr is Icom 725 running 100 watts...

And I said:

rig is old Heath DX60 running 75 watts...

But aren't radios rated at XXX watts RF output these days? In that case, he was running 100W and I was running a bit over 30W. How do you brag about the power your running on CW on the air these days?

Things were so much simpler in 1968.

Richard Loken VE6BSV, Systems Programmer - VMS : "...underneath those
Athabasca University : tuques we wear, our heads
Athabasca, Alberta Canada : are naked!"
** tech@cs.athabascau.ca ** : - Aurthor Black

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 20:03:42 1994

From: "Kearman, Jim, KR1S" <jkearman@arrl.org>

Subject: RE: how do you report you rig's power these days?

Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 15:05:00 EDT

Message-Id: <2E7F334A@arrl.org>

> rig is old Heath DX60 running 75 watts...

Using the modifier "old" is excessive. Key is to casually mention the rig and hope the other station knows what it is. I am often asked "Is that Ranger 2 made by [insert name of ricebox mfr]?" In such cases, I fake the "dinner call" (this is particularly dishonest, as my cat consistently burns the food when I let him make dinner, so he's not allowed to use the stove anymore) and go looking for a QSO with someone who appreciates vintage gear, By Johnson!

>But aren't radios rated at XXX watts RF output these days?

Yes, because the schools are no longer teaching simple multiplication, and all the license exams require is fifth-grade reading ability (I never said any of this!). Whereas, in the past, we had to factor in screen current as well as the possibility of "fedthrough power" in a grounded-grid stage, today's amateurs need only multiply 13.6 times the collector current in AMPERES (GASP) to determine power input. But they can't do it.

And no more must US beginners painstakingly tweak the PA tuning and loading to obtain precisely 75.0000 W input, so as to be both legal and as loud as

the rules and regs allowed. Just plug it in, crank up the gain and call CQ. My rig only ran 60 W. Here I was, a disadvantaged youth and never knew it! Where was the ARRL when I needed them???

> How do you brag about the power your running on CW
>on the air these days?

One effective way is to lie (that's been morally acceptable in the US since the last presidential election). "Final amplifier is a 6146 that was pulled from commercial VHF service in 1967. Kinda gassy, but I like the blue glow. And I'm getting all of 7 watts out of it."

>Things were so much simpler in 1968.

Depends on where you were in 1968. Up in Binh Dinh province, we were running "plug and play" radios, but the QRM was fierce. Nowadays, I listen for soft keying or chirp, or the unmistakeable swing of a bug. That gives me a better likelihood of meeting someone who will appreciate vintage gear. Also saves me mentioning a power. If they don't know what the rig is, they probably won't be impressed by anything else you have to say. "Sorry, OM. Cat just ate headphone cord. Missed all that. 73 de KR1S."

"Just say NO to silicon."

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 20:44:03 1994
From: "Kearman, Jim, KR1S" <jkearman@arrl.org>
Subject: Last Chance to Unsubscribe
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 15:12:00 EDT
Message-Id: <2E7F3430@arrl.org>

Paul will be deleting the email addresses of those who want to unsubscribe from boatanchors on Wednesday night, September 21 (EDT). If you want out, keep reading and act NOW.

Here's the deal: If you want to unsubscribe, send me email with a text that says

UNSUBSCRIBE BOATANCHORS [email.address]

If you don't include your email address in the message, I won't be able to determine it and you won't get unsubscribed.

Put nothing else in the text. I'll save these messages and forward them to Paul. If you unsubscribe, you're history until Paul can resume daily maintenance of the list again (see below).

It will not be possible for Paul to add new subscribers at this time.

Paul hopes to return to Texas in late October, at which time he'll be

maintaining the list as before. He apologized for the departure of the guy who said he'd keep an eye on it in his absence.

Paul liked the idea of a temporary "list of the list" to accommodate those who wish to join. That should hold us until his return.

Sorry, I can't answer any further questions, etc.

73

Jim Kearman, KR1S
jkearman@arrl.org

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 19:11:40 1994
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 1994 13:12:53 -0400 (EDT)
From: "J. D. Delancy" <k1zat@bah.com>
Subject: M-D Hamfest
Message-Id: <Pine.3.05.9409201353.B5066-9100000@booz.bah.com>

The 5th Annual Mason-Dixon Computer & Hamfest
Sunday - October 30, 1994
Carroll County AG Center
Westminster Maryland

Talkin: 145.41
Rain or Shine

Tailgating and Inside tables contact:
Mason-Dixon Computer Hamfest
P.O. Box 763
Hanover PA 17331
or Gary Viands, KE3FN (717) 259-7342

Soruce Penn-Mar and Carroll County ARC Flyer.

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Tue Sep 20 10:59:32 1994
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 1994 09:08:26 -0400
Message-Id: <199409201308.JAA01982@bunny.gte.com>
From: okas_rp%ncsd.dnet@gte.com
Subject: Shoe Goo to the Rescue & Thankyou

Hello All,

Another installment of bringing th HQ-110 back to life. I've felt alternately like Gene Wilder in "Young Frankenstein" or Charlie Brown when he bought that "foliage-challenged" Christma tree (What am I doing, I hate PC).

Like the other stories, this one will have a happy ending.

Every time something gets repaired I get a rush at having conquered yet another 'tough dog' (a term I learned from Jack Darr, BTW). Over the weekend, I delftly applied Goop to the base of the fried IF transformer to stabilize the loose terminals. This stuff is just the thing for filling cracks and that's just what I needed to repair the damaged base. The mica caps that were sandwiched in between the two halves of the base were removed. BTW, Goop's progenitor was a product called 'Shoe Goo', which was meant to extend sole life. Goop is handy stuff to keep around the house/shack.

After allowing 24 hours for the thing to set, I repaired the damaged leads and applied another thin coating of Goop for extra measure. This time, it was used as an insulator so the B+ pin won't short to the case. The next day, I determined that 47 pF was the required shunt capacitance for the 455 KHz winding. About 15-20pF ought to do it for the 3.035 MHz winding.

Sunday evening, I reinstalled the transformer and flipped on the power. Didn't hear a peep. Oops, forgot to install the 6BA6 I had yanked so I could test it. With it installed, I still didn't hear a thing on any band. I didn't have the scope or signal generator (another BA in the process of restoration) handy at the time, but I probed the tube voltages and they appeared to be reasonable. "It has to work", I thought, but since I was really tired, I decided to postpone any further debugging lest I screw something up royally. I'm known to do that when I get tired and impatient.

Last night, I was back at it after mulling things over for a day. What a difference a day makes! The signal generator was still unavailable, so I decided to use the built in calibrator, which I knew was working. Lo and behold, I could hear a faint "tweep" as I spun the dial on 160m. The calibrator on the '110 is tied directly to the antenna terminals, so I peaked the input coil and the RF amp output coil for maximum smoke. Then I went and touched up the IF coils. I could hear the receiver overload, so I knew the sensitivity was way up from before. After retouching the RF coils one more time, I thought I should be hearing signals, so I connected a random piece of wire and heard some atmospherics plus some commercial code stations. A counter held near the LO indicated I was way off frequency. So I tweaked the appropriate osc coil and brought it into agreement with the dial.

I went through all of the other bands, setting the LO frequency first. Next I set the frequency near the center of the band, on a multiple of 100 KHz. With the antenna trimmer set to half-mesh, I peaked the RF coils and that was it for band alignment. A quick check of tracking indicated it was reasonable. Good, I hate messing with that stuff.

There are a few problems, though, but they can be solved. The first is

a flakey LO on 160m. It works fine from about 1900-2000KHz on the dial. But, below that, the oscillator output drops off rapidly and dies. Swapping 6C4 tubes didn't help. More things to dig through. During the alignment process, I noticed that 20m was not as strong as I thought it should be and tuning the antenna coil had no real effect. In fact, 15m came through louder. It was then that I recalled Nick, KD4CPL's similar experience. I grabbed the multimeter, set it to Ohms and clipped it to the antenna terminals. Sure enough, all of the bands except 20 showed continuity. Checking right at the coil terminals indicated that it was fried and not the band selector switch. I'd like to thank Nick for sharing that experience. It's been a while since it was posted, but it's funny how one remembers these tidbits.

There are two possible causes for the coil failure. The obvious one is that someone accidentally transmitted into the receiver. The other became more apparent when I noticed that an extra pin was on the base of the 20m coil and served as a tie point for some B+ voltage. Given the condition of the rest of the radio, I suspect whoever was debugging it before may have dropped a tool on it. Either way, I'll have to rewind it.

So at least the '110 is in a basically working state. Besides the problems already mentioned, there are a few others. The AVC circuit needs some chasing as the receiver works only in manual mode. I also need to repair the slap-dashed sensitivity control. This was obviously replaced, with the wrong valued pots. Once these are done, a good cleaning of the front panel will complete the restoration.

Bob - N3MBY

From owner-boatanchors@gnu.ai.mit.edu Wed Sep 21 01:56:02 1994
Date: Tue, 20 Sep 94 15:38:59 HST
From: jeffrey@math.hawaii.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Message-Id: <9409210138.AA01062@kahuna.math.hawaii.edu>
Subject: tubes for sale

Gang: Yanked this off of rec.radio.swap - please contact Jason if interested.

Jeff NH6IL

*****Begin included article*****
Article: 15268 of rec.radio.swap
>From: jcborkow@er1.rutgers.edu (I6 Master)
Subject: RCA Vacuum Tubes

I have about 275 NEW RCA tubes (both miniatures and glass tubes) that I have no use for and want to get rid of as I am moving. I will e-mail the complete list upon request. I will give them to the best offer (and I am NOT looking for much), PLUS shipping.

Jason

(jcborkow@eden.rutgers.edu)